

# U. S. SUBMARINE ASHORE; RESCUERS CAN'T REACH HER

TO-DAY'S WEATHER—Fair; continued cold.

**FINAL**  
EDITION

**The**

**Evening**

**World.**

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## BERLIN MUST STATE TERMS; ALLIES WILL THEN ANSWER

### MAYOR TESTS SUBWAY JAM WITH EVENING WORLD MAN; WILL HELP RELIEVE CRUSH

Takes Trip Up and Down Line in "Rush Hour" to Verify Complaints.

DAZED BY CROWDING.

Finds Minor Improvements Possible, but New Subways Only Real Relief.

By Martin Green.

At the request of The Evening World, Mayor John Purroy Mitchell eased himself into and extricated himself from the subway rush, morning and evening, yesterday because he questioned on Tuesday some statements which were made to him at the City Hall by an Evening World writer. The Evening World man rides in the subway only in the rush hours—the morning downtown rush hour, the evening uptown rush hour, and, sometimes, the evening downtown theatre rush hour, and the 11 P. M. uptown theatre rush hour—which latter is, perhaps, as bad as any.

Mayor Mitchell rides in the subway, but he doesn't have to jam himself into a train at a certain time every morning and pull himself out, bone by bone and muscle by muscle, at the Ninety-sixth Street station at a certain time every night. The Mayor can afford to ride in an automobile and he uses his automobile whenever he can be seen by his home and his office. In that respect he is insensible. He takes the subway when he thinks he can make time thereby and he takes his car for the same reason, and the average citizen may not believe that the Mayor of New York puts in more hours a day of grinding and exasperating toil than any man in the country receiving ten times his salary.

Anyhow, the Mayor was incredulous when The Evening World writer told him that the subway has reached the overflow stage.

What subway riding he ordinarily endures occurs when the great city of which he is the municipal head is at work.

"Come out and see," said The Evening World man.

Mayor Mitchell called the bet. He rode downtown yesterday morning in a Broadway express from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and he rode uptown last night in the frenzied rush hour from City Hall to Ninety-sixth Street. He closed his experience a somewhat heartick young executive.

"All I can say is that I heartily sympathize with the subway sufferers," said the Mayor, "and I am

### U. S. SUBMARINE H-3 RUNS ON A SHOAL; SIGNALS: 'ALL SAFE'

Efforts by Mother Ship Fail to Reach Her—May Take Crew Off in Breeches Buoy.

EUREKA, Cal., Dec. 14.—The United States submarine H-3, Lieut. Commander H. R. Bogusch, grounded in a fog early to-day on a shoal in Humboldt Bay, two miles north of Humboldt Bar. Along with the wireless call for help came the signal telling watchers on shore that all on board were safe.

### SEVEN STEAMSHIPS SUNK; ONE CARRIED MUNITIONS

Nine Lives Lost When Vessel Is Sent to the Bottom After Making Rescues.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.—German submarines sank a British steamer bound from New York to England with a cargo of 3,152 tons of war material, in the English Channel, according to telegrams from Berlin.

The despatches also state that between Nov. 28 and Dec. 8 German submarines succeeded in sinking vessels laden with 17,000 tons of coal bound from England to France.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lord's Shipping Agency announces that the ship Emma Laurens has been sunk.

A Reuter despatch from Christchurch reports the sinking of the ship Emma Laurens by a torpedo. The crew was landed.

Another Lloyd's announcement says: "The steamer Hylton, previously reported as having struck a mine on December 9, sank and the crew was picked up by the steamer Hylton, which was sunk later. Nine lives were lost."

The ship Hylton is also reported.

### PREFERS JAIL AT 60 TO CARING FOR HER GRANDCHILDREN

Mrs. Clara Bessenger Refuses Bail When Sentenced to Six Months.

"MATTER OF PRINCIPLE." Says Wife Should Work to Support Babies Deserted By Her Son.

Refusing absolutely to obey the order of Magistrate Miller in the Jamaica Court to-day, directing her to support her three grandchildren, whose father disappeared a year ago, Mrs. Clara S. Bessenger, sixty years old, was sentenced to six months in the workhouse in default of a bond of \$250.

Scores of friends offered to put up the bond, but Mrs. Bessenger rejected aid and said she was willing to go to jail and stay there in support of her belief that she should not be compelled to support the children of her son.

Mrs. Bessenger was taken into court several weeks ago on the complaint of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edna B. Jones of No. 2379 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill. Mrs. Jones said her husband had disappeared and left her with the three children, Myrtle, four years old; Calvin, three, and Arthur, two. She said she was unable to support them.

The decision of the magistrate ordering Mrs. Bessenger to support the children was appealed by Edgar S. Hazleton, her counsel, and when Justice Kelly decided the order was valid Mrs. Bessenger was called into court for sentence to-day.

"I am not a wealthy woman," Mrs. Bessenger said, "and all the property I have is my home at No. 169 Cedar Avenue, Richmond Hill. My daughter-in-law will not work to support her children and, while I realize my son is the one who should support them, he has disappeared and I cannot further help the children. I have children of my own to protect. This thing has now become a matter of principle and not of sentiment with me and I am determined to go through with it. I will serve the whole six months. I hope over in Blackwell's Island I can do a little good among the women less fortunate than myself, and perhaps the six months I will spend there will not be as terrible as it seems. I will positively not permit one of my friends to file a bond."

Lawyer Hazleton asked for a stay of judgment pending an appeal to the Appellate Division, but Magistrate Miller said he thought something should be done to insure the children food during the court proceedings and he would insist that the woman be held until a bond is provided.

"My mother-in-law has plenty," Mrs. Jones said, "and in spite of her statements to the contrary, she has done nothing for us. I have done what I could to help care for my children and I believe she should be made to share the responsibility which is her son's."

### AMERICANS RUSH TO DEATH AT 43, SAY INSURANCE HEADS

Presidents of Companies With \$20,000,000,000 Life Policies Give Warning.

BLAME DRINK AND DRUG. Out of 1,300,000 Applicants for Insurance Annually 100,000 Are Rejected.

Men who represent twenty billions of dollars of life insurance carried by American citizens met to-day at the Hotel Astor and gave the average citizen an entirely new light upon himself. The energetic persons who thus searchingly dissected the physical defects of Americans compose the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. It is their tenth annual session.

From them came the statement that out of 1,300,000 applications for insurance each year 100,000 are rejected; that Americans consume seventy-five million pounds of drugs each year, and that the average citizen has increased his consumption of alcohol since 1860 from 6.4 to 19.8 gallons. This increase has raised the death rate among moderate drinkers 18 per cent, and among the steady drinkers 56 per cent.

Arraigning the American extravagance of to-day W. A. Day, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Chairman of the convention, said:

"We cannot longer view with indifference the great modern American sin of extravagance. It is used to be said that the average American home had an atmosphere of uncomplaining frugality in which the mental and moral attributes of our people were finely knit and invigorated. It is not enough that we teach habits of thrift and saving by soliciting and selling life insurance protection, but an extra and permanent effort might profitably be made to check the extraordinary wastefulness of our people individually and collectively."

It was from E. E. Rittenhouse of the Equitable that the Presidents got their pen picture of the average citizen of the United States. "Let us look at our physical American, our per capita person, more closely," said Mr. Rittenhouse. "He hurries. He has no time to waste. The median age at death of the American people is about forty-three years. He is trying, with the aid of new knowledge and inventions, to crowd the experiences of two lifetimes into one. He is having some success, but the strain is telling on him. His hair has aged and he is getting bald. Nature asks why his rate of protection is needed indoors."

"His teeth put up a good front, but they need attention. Lack of professional care and of exercise due to the increase in soft, unresisting foods has impaired the health of both teeth and gums. His digestive organs have been given so many new and arduous duties to which they were not trained that they are showing signs of rebellion. He is seriously overstraining his heart, arteries, kidneys, nerves and digestion as they rapidly increasing death rate shows."

Under exertion he is short-winded, due to lack of exercise or a bad heart. His 400 muscles are virtually all soft and weak from lack of use. He is designed as an erect, outdoor animal with feet and legs for service, but he not only lies down by night but he sits by day. He never walks when he can ride. The arches of his feet are gradually falling because his muscles provided to hold them up have weakened by long disuse. Under exertion he finds his joints stiffened from the same cause."

### THREE TIMES AS MANY GUNS AS GERMANY, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

Peace Proposals Received With Contempt, and Allies Stand Firm as Plymouth Rock, He Declares.

By Lord Northcliffe.

(Copyright, 1916, by United Press. Copyrighted in Great Britain.) LONDON, Dec. 14.—Germany's peace proposals are due to the fact, which interned neutral correspondents in Berlin have not been allowed to indicate, that during the last few weeks grave internal dissensions have arisen, owing to the food shortage and the reign of terror. Moreover, relations have been greatly strained between the various German and Austrian States and also with Turkey. The Prussian Government also has learned that the British Empire will, during 1917, put forth an effort equal at least to that of Germany in 1914 and, from the point of view of guns and shells, three times that of Germany at any period of the war. The proposals have been received here with contempt. We are gratified that American senses of humor and justice have seen through this bluff. France, Russia, Italy and little Belgium are firm as Plymouth Rock.

### WILSON FORWARDS PEACE PROPOSAL WITHOUT COMMENT

President Decides to Take No Step at This Time—May Do So Later.

By Samuel M. Williams.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The United States Government will not at this time make any effort to urge upon Great Britain and her allies special consideration of the peace proposals submitted by Germany.

Official text of the note, already announced by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, was received from Berlin at the Department of State this morning. After decoding, it was laid before President Wilson. It was substantially the same as the published text, there being only slight, unimportant differences, confined chiefly to rearrangement of sequences of paragraphs.

Secretary of State Lansing said that there was no special communication accompanying the official text, save a request that it be forwarded to governments of Allied Powers, whom the United States represented. This would be done probably to-day, he said.

Asked whether the United States Government was preparing any expression of its own on peace to accompany the transmission of the German note Secretary Lansing replied that nothing had been done.

At least one of the European neutrals here already has sent a despatch to his home government asking to be authorized to assure President Wilson of the support of his government in sending some expression to the Entente Allies designed to influence them to give consideration to the offer to discuss peace. There are indications that some of the other neutrals may follow suit.

The German Embassy to-day had no new advice on the situation and the Turkish and Bulgarian representatives were entirely without any despatches from home.

The Spanish Ambassador, Mr. Riano, was an early caller at the State Department and conferred with Secretary Lansing. He said he had received from Madrid that his Government also had received the German note for transmission to those En-

### SAFETY MUST BE SECURED BEFORE PEACE CAN BE MADE, BONAR LAW TELLS COMMONS

Berlin Reported to Be in Favor of a Conference at The Hague in January—Kaiser at Home Waiting for Answer.

### 1,000,000 MORE TROOPS CALLED OUT BY BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Embassies of the entente allies here to-day reflected the view that Germany's peace proposals will not be rejected without examination but that the allies in reply probably will call for a statement of proposed terms, so they may not be placed in the position of unqualifiedly rejecting peace.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke of Germany's peace proposal in the House of Commons to-day.

"Something has happened of which I think it necessary that I should say a word," said Mr. Law. "Naturally the papers are full of the peace proposals from Berlin. Until now no proposal has reached His Majesty's Government."

"In moving the last vote of credit," said Bonar Law, "Mr. Asquith used the words: 'They (the allies) require that there shall be adequate security for the future.'"

"That is still the policy and still the determination of His Majesty's Government."

The statement was received with prolonged and general cheers.

"The man who asks for peace is generally the man who has had enough," declared Gen. Maurice, Director of Military Operations, to-day. These peace proposals should be a great encouragement to us. Chancellor Hollweg's speech can be traced directly to developments on the Somme.

"Independent British and French estimates show that the Germans have lost over 700,000 men since July 1, including 95,000 who were captured. In addition they lost 135 heavy guns, 180 field pieces and 1,314 machine guns.

"It is especially significant that the German losses were from their best fighting forces."

A despatch from Berne says the Kaiser returned to Berlin Tuesday evening, where he will remain until the answer of the Entente Powers to the German peace proposal is received.

### BERLIN PLANS CONFERENCE ON PEACE IN JANUARY

Government Believes That an Exchange of Views at The Hague Would Bring About Agreement.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Imperial German officials are convinced that the peace proposals made by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg are based upon sound principles that eventually will lead to peace.

The underlying purpose of the Central Powers is to bring together at The Hague representatives of all the belligerents, in the hope that an unrestrained, face-to-face exchange of views as to the causes of the war and the things for which the belligerents are fighting, will result in a fundamental arrangement that will end the war. German statesmen believe that once these representatives gathered around a table and talked frankly with each other, they would not adjourn until they had evolved a plan that would make peace a certainty.

The Imperial Government desires to have this informal discussion take place at The Hague in January. It is understood the German Government will not insist that the Entente Powers agree in advance to dis-



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